

Carrizozo News

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO.

Music and Health.

Music has a decided influence upon the blood pressure in the arteries, and upon the respiration. We all know how it soothes, refreshes and rests us when jaded and worried. When its sweet harmonies fill the soul, all cares, worries and anxieties fly away. Many nervous diseases have been cured by music, while others have been greatly retarded in their development by it. Anything which keeps the mind off our troubles tends to restore harmony throughout the body. All the uplifting, encouraging, cheer-producing emotions which create hope and buoyancy of spirits, expectancy of better things—all optimistic emotions—have a decidedly beneficial influence upon the health. A feeling of uplift, of happiness, and well-being, quickens the heart's action, increases the circulation of the blood, and tends to open up all the avenues of health. Worry, fear, anxiety, jealousy—all the destructive emotions—tend to give a sense of restriction and repression. They inhibit the heart's action rather than accelerate it. Where these emotion predominate, writes Orison Sweet Marden, in *Success Magazine*, there is a sense of constriction through the whole arterial system; even the nerve centers feel the suppression and constriction. Whatever makes us happy, whether it is a good or useful story, a good joke, or the tonic which comes from success or any unusual achievement, tends to produce health and mental well-being.

The confidence with which farmers are turning to the department of agriculture and the readiness with which scientific methods are accepted shows what education along this line is accomplishing. Many a farmer in the west and elsewhere is now raising better and more profitable crops because of the instruction he has received and heeded, and the results thus obtained and also from the teaching of the various agricultural colleges are highly gratifying. In other ways much is being accomplished. Obeying the wishes of constituents, says the *Troy (N. Y.) Times*, members of congress from Kansas have applied to the department of agriculture for experts to go to their state and teach the people how to make passable roads. In certain sections of Kansas the soil is light and sandy, and the difficulty is to create durable highways. The experts will give the matter careful attention, and no doubt much practical good will come of the inquiry. The circumstances are significant as showing how the farmers are coming to a realization of the fact that good roads are most valuable adjuncts to profitable farming.

The sale of the famous Hope diamond, announced from Paris, arouses much speculation as to the purchaser, since the price is said to have been \$400,000. If it prove true that the sultan of Turkey is the new possessor of the gem the wonder will be intensified. In view of the supposed precarious condition of the Turkish exchequer buying costly diamonds would seem to be about the last thing in which the sultan might be expected to engage.

The superiority of the American dentist is due to the fact that in America dentistry is a science. In other countries it is a trade.

MADE CHIEF BY WIFE

STORY OF RISE OF FRENCH REPUBLIC'S PRESIDENT.

Fallieres Was an Indolent Young Lawyer Till Wife, Stung by Sneers of Relatives, Planned Future for Gifted Husband.

London.—The recent visit to England of President Armand Fallieres of France at a time when the public hadn't ceased wagging about the rise of H. H. Asquith to the prime ministry and the amount of credit due his tactful and friends-winning wife, Margot Tennant that was, have given the active friends of the other sex renewed room for boasting.

President Fallieres isn't a self-made man. He lacks the initiative, the energy and the ambition for that sometimes sorely miscarried process. President Fallieres is the product, so you are told, of his ambitious and energetic wife, Mme. le Presidente.



Madame is all that the president of the French republic is not, and it is entirely through her desire to be revenged upon certain sneering relatives that her distinguished husband is not to-day the mayor of the sleepy old world town of Nersac, in Gascony. Had it not been for Mme. Fallieres' force and diplomacy her gifted other half would now be leading the sheltered and stunted life of an ordinary legal practitioner in his modest country home instead of the luminous career of head of his nation, entertained by royalty across the channel, paid \$250,000 a year, forced to live in the great white Elysee palace and be shot at by anarchistic muddle brains (in common with most of the blessed of modern greatness).

The true facts about Clement Armand Fallieres (sometimes also called Eugene by those who know the fullness of his sundry cognomens), have been greatly exaggerated. You may be told, if you care to read, that Fallieres was born in a smith's shop, but in the most straitened of circumstances; that he rose from the depths of poverty through his own efforts, and more of the usual exaggerated nonsense attributed to those who may rise from comparative obscurity to notability.

As a matter of fact, Fallieres was the grandson of the blacksmith in the myth, while his father was a thrifty (not to say wealthy) wine grower. The son had a reasonably complete education and was a law student in the little city of Nersac. He was by no means dull, but nature had instilled into his bones a certain lethargic essence not a bit rare in a Gascon. Henry of Navarre knew the Gascons as poor swordsmen; a later generation may find them poor workers.

Aside from this indisposition for special efforts the young lawyer was

distinguished as a dreamer. "Cracked brained revolutionist" and "feather brains" were some of the really fine epithets to which relatives of Mme. Fallieres treated the future president of a great people when they learned of the prospective alliance. Fallieres didn't mind much. In common with dreamers he understood his superiority and would have let it be. Not so madame.

Once married to her brilliant but indolent barrister, Mme. Fallieres brought about a peace with her father and secured for her socially inferior husband the rich legal practice of the elder lawyer. She established a sort of provincial political salon at Nersac, had the happy faculty of making friends and the rare prescience of distinguishing those whose devotion might prove disastrous. With herself always in the background she labored with the vim peculiar to a hurt, ambitious woman and she worked better than may be told in mere words.

To-day the spiteful relatives bow to the husband who has no social superiors in France—and possibly to the skill of his wife.

HOUSE IS BUILT ROUND.

Residence of Peculiar Architecture to Please Neighbors.

Guthrie, Okla.—Visitors in this city are always interested in a residence of peculiar architecture, located in West Guthrie, and few people come here who do not take a look at this house before leaving. Local photographers state they finish more kodak pictures of this residence than of any other one point of interest in this locality. It is commonly referred to as "the round house."

It is a pagoda looking affair, of several stories, built as round as a butter ball. Within, the rooms corner in the center of the house, but the outer walls are round and persons who have inhabited it always find trouble in securing carpets that can be placed in the rooms and with finding suitable places to locate their various articles of furniture. It has porches and verandas that run around the entire house.

When Charles Babcock came to Guthrie at the opening of "Old" Oklahoma in 1889, there were but few residences in that portion of the city where he purchased a lot.

Naturally, when the town was still young, there was much speculation among the other residents regarding the manner of architecture Mr. Babcock would adopt in building his new home, and each of his immediate neighbors made the demand that, whatever the architecture, the house should face in his particular direction.

"They were all mighty nice people," said Babcock recently in explaining why he had built the round house, "and not desiring to disappoint any of my neighbors, I just concluded to build it round, so that it would face in all directions. They were all so determined about what direction it should face that afterward I had the laugh on them all by making it face in all directions. I found it very comfortable to live in, for it made no difference during the summer time from what direction the wind was blowing I always got the benefit, while oftentimes my neighbors were suffering with heat."

Mr. Babcock denied the report, current here for some time, that in his earlier years he had been in the navy and that he had designed his residence after the conning tower of some ship he had served on. He is a native of Wisconsin and learned the blacksmith trade in Milwaukee a good many years ago. Later he resided in both St. Louis and Kansas City prior to coming to Guthrie.

While a resident here Mr. Babcock served several terms in the city council and resigned in 1901 to take a claim in the Kiowa and Comanche Indian country, then opening for settlement. He still owns his "round house" in Guthrie.

YOU'RE TOO THIN.

Even Slight Catarrhal Derangements of the Stomach Produce Acid Fermentation of the Food.

It's Stomach Catarrh

Some people are thin and always remain thin, from temperamental reasons. Probably in such cases nothing can be done to change this personal peculiarity.

But there are a large number of people who get thin, or remain thin, who naturally would be plump and fleshy but for some digestive derangement.

Thin people lack in adipose tissue. Adipose tissue is chiefly composed of fat.

Fat is derived from the oily constituents of food.

The fat-making foods are called by the physiologist, hydrocarbons. This class of foods are not digested in the stomach at all. They are digested in the duodenum, the division of the alimentary canal just below the stomach.

The digestion of fat is mainly, if not wholly, the work of the pancreatic juice. This juice is of alkaline reaction, and is rendered inert by the addition of acid. A hyperacidity of the digestive fluids of the stomach passing down into the duodenum, destroys the pancreatic fluid for digestive purposes. Therefore, the fats are not digested or emulsified, and the system is deprived of its due proportion of oily constituents. Hence, the patient grows thin.

The beginning of the trouble is a catarrhal condition of the stomach which causes hyperacidity of the gastric juices. This hyperacidity is caused by fermentation of food in the stomach. When the food is taken into the stomach, if the process of digestion does not begin immediately, acid fermentation will take place. This creates a hyperacidity of the stomach juices which in their turn prevent the pancreatic digestion of the oils, and the emaciation results.

A dose of Peruna before each meal hastens the stomach digestion. By hurrying digestion, Peruna prevents fermentation of the contents of the stomach, and the pancreatic juice is thus preserved in its normal state. It then only remains for the patient to eat a sufficient amount of fat-forming foods, and the thinness disappears and plumpness takes its place.

What the Fox Really Said.

The fox that Aesop made looked up at the grapes.

"Grapes sour!" hooted the old owl far up in the vines.

"They may be," yawned the fox, indifferently, "or they may be preserved sweet by some chemical process. You know the pure food laws are not as strict as they might be. Anyway, I don't care for them because I am afraid of appendicitis."

And sly Reynard darted away to enjoy the sport of a fox hunt.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Some farmers are smaller potatoes than they raise.

